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*A New Palearctic Species
of the Genus Metacclisis Foerster, 1856
from South of Hungary
(Hymenoptera, Proctotrupoidea)*

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The species of the genus *Metacclisis* FOERSTER, 1856 occur in Hungary very rarely. The distribution area of the genus known up to now is the Holarctic Region. In the past year I received from Dr. M. L. ACZÉL (Tucuman, Argentina) a rather large material of Microhymenoptera for determination in which I have found a new species of the genus *Metacclisis*, presenting evidence of the occurrence of this genus in the Notogea. The biology of the species is but scarcely known. The single breeding record was made by ASHMEAD, who bred his *Metacclisis belonocnema* ASHM., 1887 from the galls of *Belonocnema treatae* MAYR. The first known species of the genus is *Metacclisis areolatus* HALIDAY, 1835 which was taken on grasses of the seashore. MANEVAL (1936) collected his *Metacclisis montagnei* on the Mont Mézenc in 1600 m high above sealevel on *Vacc-*

nium myrtillus. DEBAUCHE (1947) found his *Metaclisis phragmitis* on the shore of a Belgian lake in reed stand after it was cut off. The new species I intend to describe herewith I have taken in South of Hungary (at Pécs, 6 May, 1955) in the Mountains Mecsek (Jakabhegy) sweeping on grasses of an oak forest in about 300 m high in clear, windy weather.

Key to the palaearctic species of the genus *Metaclisis* FOERSTER

- 1 (2) Abdomen spatuliform (fig. 2), first half of the second tergite sharply striated, striae on the hind part very indistinct, hardly visible, base of the second tergite on both sides with two striated grooves:

M. striatitergitis sp. n.

- 2 (1) Abdomen fusiform, second tergite smooth, shining, without any grooves.

- 3 (4) Wings hyaline, last tergite of the abdomen shorter than the 3 preceding tergites combined, scutellum pillow-shaped.

- 4 (3) Wings slightly brown, scutellum flattened from above, at the base of the second tergite with a small projection, last segment of abdomen almost tail-shaped, as long as the 3 preceding tergites united:

M. areolatus HALID., 1835.

5. (6) The three jointed club of antennae strongly thickened, the first clubjoint and the second one subequal, similar in form:

M. montagnei MANEVAL, 1936.

- 6 (5) The last clubjoint and the preceding one strongly thickened, the first clubjoint longer and thicker than the first one.

M. phragmitis DEBAUCHE, 1947.

Metacclisia striatitergitis sp. n. ♀

Body black, scape, pedicel and the first legs partly reddish-yellow. Joints 1-3 of antennae reddish-brown, the 4th and 5th ones light brown. Club of antennae brownish. Middle and hind femora brown, middle part of middle tibiae brownish, on both ends reddish-yellow, middle part of hind tibiae dark-brown, on both ends reddish-brown, joints of all tarsi reddish-brown. Head transverse, about twice as wide as long in the middle, one and a half times as high as long. Vertex and occiput with very sharp and dense leathery punctures. Frons, temples, cheeks with very fine, indistinct dense, shining punctures. The frons above the antennal-soklets almost smooth, shining. Cheeks connected with the base of mandibles by a shallow straight furrow. Eyes ovoidal, clothed with very fine distinct hairs. Ocelli forming a triangle, the hind ones more apart from each than from the margin of the eyes. The scape (fig. 1) longer than the 6 following antennal joints together, about seven times as long as thick in the middle, on both ends gradually weakened, distally weakly excavated, covered with very fine, dense punctures and clothed with very short, fine hairs. Pedicel pear-shaped, a little more than twice as long as the following flagellar joint, almost four times as long as wide, gradually thickened towards the tip.

The first flagellar joint scarcely two times as long as broad, gradually thickened towards the tip, the second flagellar joint shorter than the first one, one and a half times as long as thick, at the tip wider than at the base, the third one a little wider than the second joint, subequal in length, the fourth as long as the third one, a little thicker than the preceding joint, almost one and a quarter as long as thick, apical gradually thickened. The fifth a little longer than its width, a little wider than the preceding one. Flagellar joints 1-5 gradually thickened towards the antennal club. The first club joint as long as the second one, gradually thickened towards the tip, distal end oblique, about one and a half times as long as wide, the second club joint a little wider than the first one, basally and apically oblique, a little shorter than the first one. Club 3 one and a half times as long as wide.

Thorax a little narrower than the head, weakly shining. Mesoscutum, scutellum, propodeum with dense, fine, distinct, leathery punctures. Mesoscutum as long as wide, with two convergent parapsidal furrows which are on the apex thicker than at the base. Scutellum separated from the mesoscutum by a deep, curved furrow, semicircular, pillow-shaped, at the apex with a semicircular sharp ridge. Propodeum in the middle deeply excised, lateral on both sides with 3 small teeth, the middle one the greatest. Pro- and mesopleurae smooth and shining, metapleurae clothed with very short, dense hairs, irregularly striated and punctured. Wings hyaline, the subcostal vein at the tip thickened, forming an irregularly triangle, the medial and basal ones very hardly visible, almost wanting. The hind wings with two bending hooks. The abdomen (fig. 2) spatuliform, about as long as the head and thorax united. The petiolus about three times as wide as long, coarsely striated, gradually thickened towards the tip. The second tergite the longest and the broadest, almost twice the length of the four following ones together, the first half of the second tergite sharply striated, the striae on the hind part very indistinct, hardly visible, almost smooth, shining. The base of the second tergite on both sides with two striated grooves. The hind one smooth and shining, a little shorter than the two following tergites together, which are smooth and shining. Tergites 3-6 at the tip gradually narrowed. The apical spur of the fore tibiae very distinctly visible, bending.

The first tarsal joint shorter than the four following ones combined, the second one a little longer than the third tarsal joint, the 5th about two times as long as the 4th one. The 4th tarsal joint a little longer than the 2nd joint. The apical spur of the middle tibiae very hardly visible, the first joint of middle tarsi straight, longer than the two following ones together, the second longer than the third joint. The apical spur of hind tibiae distinctly visible, the first tarsal joint longer than the 3 following joints combined, 2nd a little longer than the 3rd one, the 4th shorter than the 3rd, the fifth one as long as the third one. L.:cc. 2mm.

Male: Unknown.

This new species can be easily distinguished from *M. areolatus* HAL., 1835 by the form of the body, by the colour of the

wings and by the sculpture of the 2nd tergite of the spatuliform abdomen, furthermore from *M. montagnei* MANEVAL, 1936 and *M. phragmitis* DEBAUCHE, 1947 by the especial form of the abdomen and of the antennae.

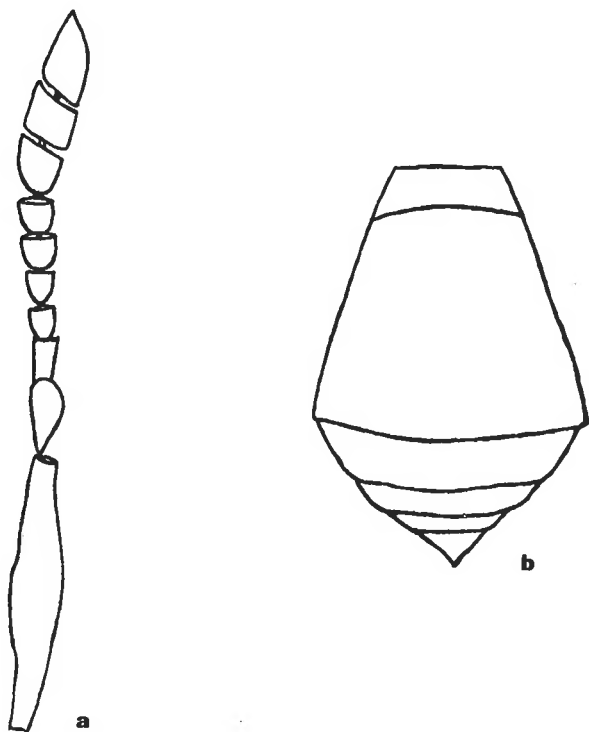


Abb 1. *Metaclisis striatitergitis* n. sp. a: antenna of the female, b: abdomen of the female.

Described from a single female specimen (holotypus) which is preserved in the author's private collection.

The type specimen of this new species can be easily recognised by the lack of the four distally tarsal joints of the right forelegs, the 4th and 5th of middle right legs, by the lack of the

tibia and the tarsal joints of left middle legs, and by lack of the last 4 joints of the hind tarsi.

L I T E R A T U R E

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